

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Leaving the Irish Question To Ireland

THE new Irish policy of Premier Lloyd George promises to precipitate events almost medieval in spirit however modern the form, although on the face of it the proposition of letting the Irish settle the Irish question seems so simple and logical that the failure to adopt it previously seems wonderfully foolish.

Probably no one has desired to see the Irish question settled quite so badly as the Englishman, but if he has learned anything at all by his long time residence across the way from the Emerald Isle it is that the Irish will never settle anything if they can possibly help it. It is a matter of grave doubt whether there would ever have been an English Pale in Ireland at all if the Irish could have got together in a united effort to keep it out some seven centuries ago.

It seems curious that in this age, and particularly in this year, hailed as that of the triumph of democracy — and one might presume free thought and individual tolerance — that civil conflict could be imminent within a race unit over a matter of conscience. Yet it is no less true that it is a question of religion which today sets north and south Ireland snarling at each other like Killenny cats at the mere mention of Home Rule for Hibernia.

In considering Lloyd George's new policy one must not forget that Home Rule is already a matter of English law, having been put there by the Asquith ministry and suspended, officially because of the war, but more probably because it could neither have been enforced without a rebellion in Ulster, nor repealed without a rebellion in Leinster and her sister provinces.

The Irish question therefore consists, metaphorically, of Ireland squeezing John Bull between the upper and the nether millstone, meanwhile crying to him: "Take your hand off my throat! You are choking me!"

This is the predicament which Asquith, with probably more than a small measure of relief, handed to his successor and erstwhile minister of war. In all probability, also, Lloyd George, in abruptly promising any legislation upon which Irish factions agreed has less hopes of settling the question than he has of keeping Ireland occupied with something other than German intrigues and incipient rebellion.

Ireland has played a noble part in the World War. The heroic Irish brigade lived up to the highest traditions of the Celt in the retreat from Serbia and the Irish regiments have distinguished themselves on a hundred fields with that happy abandon of the race which fights first, then sits up, opens one eye and inquires the cause.

But nevertheless Ireland has also been a drag. Her coasts, on more than one occasion have been suspected of harboring Teuton submarine stations, she has already supplied one bloody revolution in Dublin and is in a constant state of incipient rebellion, England has not been able to apply the conscription law to Ireland, and feels that the sister isn't doing all of her bit, in consequence, but hasn't complained over that. It is logical to suppose that the British ministry would welcome any suggestion which would permit it to take one eye off Ireland and turn square to the enemy. And it is also possible that Lloyd George has hit upon the suggestion.

A recent commentator in the mainland press, who seems to lean a bit towards the nationalist summed up their feelings as follows:

The Nationalist leader, John Redmond, stated that almost any concession would be made to obtain Home Rule by consent. Would the Nationalists concede equal representation in a single house for Nationalist and Unionist bodies irrespective of numbers? To avoid the possibility of deadlock the first government might be a coalition one. Equal representation might be insured by dual representation of each constituency in a single house under a differential franchise. The Nationalists are generally Roman Catholics and the Unionists Protestants. If in each constituency the Roman Catholics returned a member and the Protestants a member a house with equal numbers of Nationalist and Unionist members would result. All minorities in Ulster and elsewhere would be effectively protected by representation.

This has the disadvantage of making individual votes of unequal value, but the great advantage of doing away with the necessity of a second house. It has the objection of dividing voters on religious lines, but the recommendation of preventing the possibility of religious collision during elections, as the two denominations would vote for separate candidates, and preferably at separate polling booths.

Of course it is neither in accordance with the spirit of the age nor of old use and wont, but when the Gordian knot could not be untied it had to be cut, and the oracle declared that Alexander's unprecedented solution was the true one.

In the War-Cleared Air

IT is good business among men and nations to make friends.

Perhaps when this war is ended the mainland jingo Orientophobes will realize that the United States owes a real debt of gratitude to our westernmost ally, Japan, which cannot be properly repaid unless there is a complete change of neighborly sentiment and regard.

Were it not that this doughy race of warriors stands on guard at the Eastern gate, as England holds its western, America would have to build against the coming of a Teutonic invasion a barrier of fortresses from Puget Sound to the Gulf of California. With a friendly nation holding that vantage ground at the head of the Pacific we are saved that necessity.

There is no anti-Japanese sentiment of any moment in Hawaii, because we know our Nipponese neighbors through close and intimate daily inter-

course. Hawaii has friends in Japan and among the Japanese. They buy from us and we from them. There is mutual respect because of mutual knowledge and acquaintanceship and because wise men do not speak ill of their friends.

We buy what they have to offer, use their transportation facilities in so far as our navigation laws permit, and are constantly weaving new strands of business relationship binding the East to the West.

As The Advertiser has repeatedly said, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or any other of the commonwealths bordering the Atlantic would not permit the erection of line fences for the purpose of barring out any European or Western Asiatic nationality, for the very good and sufficient reason that there, in normal times lies, their immediate foreign market.

Armenians, Syrians and many of the tribes and races constituting the population of the world's newest Republic, Russia, are as truly "Asiatic" as the citizens of China and Japan.

We do not question the right of some Asiatics to achieve naturalization and American citizenship. When this great war has been fought to its logical conclusion and the last of Earth's rulers who claim the divine right of sovereignty over the lives and destinies of mankind have disappeared in the "twilight of the kings," international and interracial equality will take on a new meaning.

Geographical barriers against a common democracy are being battered down.

It cost millions of treasure and oceans of blood, back in the 'Sixties, to convince the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the absolute truth of the tenet that "all men are born free and equal." Unless the blood of the nations shall have been shed in vain in this mighty combat there can from this time forth be neither Occident nor Orient in the equality, freedom and fellowship of the United States of the world.

When Experts Disagree

IT is to be expected that differences of opinion and disagreements as to methods will delay our national preparations at this important epoch of our history. That this should be true is the great weakness of a democracy waging war.

However, were the grave questions of policy referred to a body composed of military men, such as the general staff of the army, we still could not hope to obviate this fault. In illustration of this point the views of two major generals of the army, both of whom have served on the general staff, may be contrasted.

In the March number of the North American Review, in an article entitled "Our Defective Military System," Maj.-Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A., retired, writes of an outstanding policy of the war department as follows:

The grafting upon our military system of the civilian training camps is excusable only as a means of arousing public opinion as to our shortcomings. They are of great value to those who participate in them, but without some form of permanent military organization, or enlistment, they constitute no available military asset and will die a natural death as soon as the enthusiasm incident to the present world war conditions wears away.

As is well known, the citizens' training camp idea originated in Gen. Leonard Wood's department, and the first camp was held at Plattsburg, under his immediate command. General Wood has always championed these camps, and his article in The Century, for May, may well be taken as an answer to General Carter's criticism. General Wood writes as follows, under the title "Plattsburg and Citizenship."

Plattsburg is simply a term, generic term, which applies to all camps where the Plattsburg spirit and the Plattsburg method of training prevail. The military training aims to prepare the man to discharge his citizenship duty better in war, and to impress upon him the fact that he is one of the responsible units of the nation.

The Plattsburg camps were established in 1913. The second series of camps were drawing to a close in August, 1914, when the present great war began. The establishment of these camps was in no way connected with the war, although their growth has been stimulated by it, as the war has enabled many of our people to visualize the possibilities of the future, and has brought home to them a realization of the need of a peace insurance in the form of national preparedness.

But preparedness for military service was only one of the things aimed at at Plattsburg. A governing motive behind it was national service, citizenship responsibility, an appreciation of the basic principle of democracy that hand in hand with equality of privilege and opportunity goes equality of obligation.

The above quotations show that military men have differences of opinion as well as members of congress; and it is quite conceivable that, were matters of military policy placed in the hands of the general staff, disagreements as to methods would retard progress in much the same manner as at present.

At the present time huge sums are being expended and authorized for training camps. The legislation just signed by the President authorizes selective drafts for military service of young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. From the lists submitted of men who are to attend the training camps this year, it is seen that over three-fourths are above the age limit of the draft measure, and so ineligible for service under its provisions.

While it is undoubtedly that these older men will be benefited by the training they will receive at these camps, and the quality of their citizenship will be improved, it seems pertinent to inquire whether the country's ultimate salvation would not be much more hastened by devoting the energy of its regular army officers and the resources of its treasury to the training of the young men who are soon to fight its battles.

BREVITIES

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
Yesterday's arrests included: Pio Aguirre, investigation; Wilton Mahikon, non-support; Blasco Davis, suspected insane.

Examinations for entrance to the Annapolis Naval Academy will be held tomorrow, according to a notification received here from Delegate Kalaniani'ale.

Now that the legislature has come and gone and the jurist knows what it did to the law in question, Judge Ashford is at present engaged in preparing a decision on the Workman's Compensation Act which he began several months ago.

A lecture on "Oppressed Nations and Peace," will be given by Madame Aino Malmberg, Finnish sociologist, at seven o'clock Sunday evening in Central Union Church. A large collection will be taken, the proceeds to go to the poor in several of the war countries.

W. W. C. A. members will visit the Waiau rice mill Saturday afternoon, under the guidance of C. A. Fahr of the federal experiment station. Those wishing to make the trip are requested to leave their names at the association building before Friday evening.

As the particular representative of the old Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, Jesse Gantley was appointed by the Governor yesterday for a six-year term on the board of trustees of the Library of Hawaii, successor of the first named organization.

A. W. Young of the Chinese Young People's Oratorical Association, announces that the association has commenced a membership campaign. Medals of gold, silver and copper will be awarded to prizes. The contest which began yesterday will close August 31.

Harrison Teller, the big game angler, who, with his wife spent three months fishing in these waters, this year, is fishing at Catalina Island, with Capt. Kent S. Walker, who came here in charge of Commodore J. M. J. cabin-cruiser Sea Scout, now owned by Young Brothers.

The only tax appeal cases in sight so far will be possibly those filed by H. Davies & Co., agents for the following land of Hawaii plantations: Waialae Mill Company, Kakaia Plantation Company, Hamakua Mill Company, Union Mill, Kakaia Ranch, and Papehala Agricultural Company.

The territorial board of disposal, created by the last legislature, held its initial meeting yesterday, when Auditor Fisher was elected chairman, and Treasurer McCarthy was chosen as secretary. The third member of the board is the superintendent of public works, Charles R. Forbes. The board of disposal approved a number of minor property exchanges.

Shifting fire hydrants in the locality named will compel the shutting off of water from eight-thirty to eleven-thirty this morning in the following portions of Manoa: on Oahu Avenue from Armstrong Street to the end of the Road Transit track; on Armstrong Street between Oahu Avenue and East Manoa Avenue; on Jones Street and Parker Street; on East Manoa Avenue from Oahu Avenue east and throughout the Haleiwa tract.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
Dr. Aurelia Henry Edmunds, who visited in Honolulu recently, was installed on May 15 as president of Mills College, Oakland.

Forty-five applications have already been filed in the land office here for the Kapa homestead drawings on July 3; the selection taking place on July 11.

Eighty-four Germans have applied at the office of the United States marshal for permits to reside or do business within the restricted area of the city.

The federal clerk's office announced yesterday that American citizens traveling in Canada or through Canada to reach the United States do not need passports.

A young Hawaiian boy was given a strapping yesterday afternoon on order of the juvenile court. The chap was charged with breaking into the Royal School and helping himself to forty meal tickets.

Declarations of intention to become American citizens have been filed with the clerk of the federal court by Manuel Dias, native of St. Michael, Azores, and Joaquin da Silva, native of Madeira, Portugal.

Atherton Gilman, ex-captain of Harvard's football team, yesterday enlisted in the First Company, C. A. C., National Guard, being the only recruit obtained during the day yesterday at the recruiting station.

Chief Clerk Frederick Glund, of the adjutant general's office, national guard, has been disbursing officers in Hawaii by the territorial government for funds connected with military registration and selective draft.

F. E. Maynard, of 414 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, has written Postmaster McAdam for information concerning the whereabouts of L. B. Maynard, supposed to have come to Hawaii in 1892 and last heard from in 1905.

Pay for sixty-six members of the 1st Co., C. A. C. N. G., has arrived and will be distributed to the civilian soldiers, many of whom have since been discharged under the exemption order. The total payroll ran to more than \$800.

Mrs. Puakinau Keawemahuli died yesterday at her home, 1723 Kalakaua Avenue, Waikiki. She was a native of this city, and forty-five years and four months old. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, the burial being in Kawaiahae Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Victoria Cecilia Kamao, who died at her home, 2149 North King Street, Kulili, last Monday, will be held this afternoon, the interment to be in the Catholic Cemetery, King Street. The deceased was a native of Kona, Hawaii, and fifty-seven years, eleven months and twenty-nine days old.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
Dr. L. B. Gaspar is again about, after a serious operation performed several weeks ago.

Judge Ashford will hold a session of the juvenile court at one-thirty this afternoon.

Robert Fowler and Mr. Kinney, guests at the Colonial, expect to return shortly to their mainland homes. John H. Clegg of the Hawaii Meat Company, who spent some time on Maui on business, has returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Zimmerman of Hilo will leave shortly on a two-months visit to San Francisco and Nevada City, California.

Mrs. P. O. Whitney is making her first visit to Honolulu, accompanying her husband, Purser "Pete" Whitney of the Matsonia.

Miss Austa McKittrick of Mills School, Manoa, has returned from a brief visit to the Volcano of Kilauwea in the Big Island.

O. L. Sorenson of Waimea, Hawaii, has been appointed a member of the commission of the Big Island, succeeding J. M. Ross, chairman, resigned.

Miss Florence O'Rourke, who has been connected with Thrum's for the past eighteen months, expects to leave for her home in Berkeley, California, during the coming week.

Mrs. Charles F. Gilliland, who was operated on at the Beretania Sanitarium some weeks ago and who was seriously ill, has returned to her home and is recovering nicely.

Mrs. C. C. Graves, wife of the local superintendent of Wells Fargo Company, expects to leave shortly on a visit to her former home in Kansas City, Kansas. Mrs. Graves expects to be away two months.

Representative Secretary of Hawaii Iauken, W. W. Thayer has gone to Kauai to examine applicants for birth certificates. He was accompanied by James H. Hakule, English-Hawaiian-Japanese interpreter.

Norman E. Gedge, assistant general manager of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, who has been in the Big Island the past two weeks recuperating from an attack of typhoid fever, writes that he has been gaining at the rate of a pound a day. With Mrs. Gedge and her sister, Miss Hilda Smith, Mr. Gedge will return to Honolulu early next week.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
A. L. MacKaye, editor of the Hilo Tribune is a visitor in the city and expects to return to his Big Island home the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel M. Oliver of Makiki Heights welcomed yesterday at their home the arrival of a daughter, who has been named Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Teixeira, Jr., of 1916 Fort Street, became the parents of a son on Tuesday, the youngster being given the name of Clarence.

Ernest Dias has recovered from his recent operation for appendicitis and has returned to St. Louis College, where he has resumed his studies.

Kirk B. Porter, secretary and acting president of the board of health, spent yesterday at Waianae on an inspection tour and general sanitary matters.

Gilbert J. Walker has returned to Honolulu, after an extended visit in San Francisco and other Coast cities. He left Honolulu last July and has been away fully ten months.

With Rev. Father Alphonse of the Catholic Mission officiating, Ernest McLeod and Miss Catherine Barrett were married last Monday, the witnesses being Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Collier.

Joseph Kalani and Miss Annie Kano-holani were married last Saturday by Rev. John Kekipi, pastor of Kealahou or ka Malamalama Church, the witnesses being D. I. Kaia and A. I. Bright.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeno K. Myers of Kaimuki, who have been visiting in the mainland for some time, will return to Honolulu early in June. In fact, Mr. Myers expects to vote here at the municipal election on June 5.

Charles Kamahala and Mrs. Keao K. Iml were married early yesterday evening by Rev. Samuel K. Kamakapi, assistant pastor of Kamaakapi Church, Palama. The witnesses were Mrs. Josephine Naukana and Miss Florence R. Naukana.

Henry W. Kinney, superintendent of public instruction, if he can do so, expects to return to the city the end of the week, otherwise not until early next week. He is now in the Island of Hawaii making a tour of inspection of the Big Island government schools.

HEEN'S COMMISSION SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

New Circuit Judge May Qualify On June 1

President Wilson has signed William H. Heen's commission. Mr. Heen was informed by cable yesterday from Washington that he could qualify as third judge of the first circuit as soon as he wished to. It is necessary, however, that Mr. Heen, second deputy, remain in the attorney general's office until the last of the month so as to clean up his work there. This he will do, unless he is further instructed to qualify immediately.

It is likely that Mr. Heen will qualify as third judge, succeeding former Circuit Judge Coke, now associate justice of the supreme court, on the last of this month or on June 1, at which time he will take the bench. The new judge will be given the criminal calendar to handle, now in charge of Judge Ashford.

It is not likely that the new jurist will make any changes in the personnel of his court, except to appoint a new stenographer, as the position is vacant, owing to the resignation of Miss Ellen K. Dwight, who is now connected with H. Hackfeld & Co.

GERMAN SHIPS HERE WORST DAMAGED

Shipping Board Reports Vandalism in Honolulu Harbor Was Most Complete

That the crews of the German vessels in Hawaii were much more thorough in destroying the usefulness of their crafts than were the crews of the ninety-odd other vessels in the United States port is a statement contained in the report of the survey board of the federal shipping commission, which devotes considerable space to the vessels in Honolulu harbor. The report is reprinted in the Army and Navy Journal.

This report makes it seem possible that no portion of the history of the United States preparing herself for war will show greater efficiency than this matter of getting the late German ships into American commission. The speed with which the federal shipping board is working speaks well for its efficiency and ability. The Army and Navy Journal says:

Big Ships Worst Damaged.
The shipping board's survey of ships interned in the ports of the United States has disclosed that the three great steamships of the Hamburg-American Line, the President Lincoln, the President Grant and the Pennsylvania, are the most extensively damaged of the German vessels. The repairs on each of these ships will approximate \$250,000. This estimate was made on May 5 by John A. Donald, the member of the board under whose direct supervision the survey board appointed on April 7 is operating.

Sabotage in Hawaii.
While small in comparison with the ships mentioned above, the nine vessels interned in Hawaiian ports are more seriously damaged. The cylinders of the three large vessels have been smashed beyond repair, according to Mr. Donald, necessitating the installation of new casting, piston valves and stop valves. The furnaces of the boilers of the ships in the Hawaiian ports have been burned out by firing the shells of the boilers when they were without water, thus destroying the fiber of the iron. Nevertheless, as a result of the provisions already made for repairing the German ships, Mr. Donald said that the most seriously damaged of the ships will be ready for commission within 120 days. In addition to the Portonia and the Clara Menzies, which have been commissioned, repair work has been completed on the Maiz, a vessel of 2,655 gross tons, with a value in ten days the Armenia of 5,464 gross tons, the Arcadia, 5,454 tons, and the Nassovia, 3,902 tons, will be prepared for commission.

Surveying Repairs.
In discussing the repair program, Mr. Donald said: "To provide for the ships in New York harbor we have distributed the repair work to all the yards in that vicinity. This was done to assure expedition. Three of the vessels in that harbor are being repaired at the New York Navy Yard, notwithstanding the fact that the yard has much navy work. We propose to tear out the passenger accommodations and provisions to make room for cargo. If they are to be utilized to assist the Allies they must be made to carry as much dead weight tonnage as possible. There are two ships being repaired at the Cramp yards at Philadelphia. We have six at Boston, of which number five will be repaired; three in private yards and possibly two in the navy yard. In addition there are four at Baltimore, two at Norfolk, two at Wilmington, North Carolina, one at Savannah, one at Charleston, one at Jacksonville, four at Pensacola, and three at New Orleans. All the ships down the coast from Wilmington will be repaired at the navy yards at Charleston and New Orleans. The Austrian ships have all been surveyed, and have all been found to be damaged in similar manner to the German ships. We have not undertaken the repair of the Austrian ships because this country is not formally at war with Austria."

Purchased Touring Ship.
"To rush the ships in Hawaii into the service the shipping board is towing a steamer, a ship with a towing year which will bring an 8,000-ton vessel to San Francisco. It has arranged with other steamship companies to tow the other vessels either to San Francisco or Seattle. Of the twenty-three ships in the Philippines, at least two will leave this month for ports of the United States. Next month, a repair vessel, four more will follow to be followed, in turn, by ten to fifteen steamers. The Panama Canal Zone will furnish four ships, and the Survey Board at New York is arranging to repair four that are at Porto Rico. The shipping board has had charge of preparing for sea the vessels on the coast here, but all of the government departments have co-ordinated and cooperated to secure prompt action. The bureau of insular affairs, the Panama Canal commission and the war and navy departments have materially assisted."

Two of the largest seized German steamships interned at Hoboken were towed away to drydocks on May 7. The larger was the Hamburg-American President Lincoln, taken to Erie Basin, Brooklyn. She is of 18,168 gross tonnage with a cargo capacity of 25,000 tons. She is 600 feet long, of 68 feet beam, and was built in 1907 for the Hamburg-American's express service. The other was the North German Lloyd Friedrich der Grosse, which went to the New York Navy Yard. She is 10,995 tonnage, with a cargo capacity of 12,000 tons, 523 feet long, and of 60-foot beam. She was built in Stettin, Germany in 1896.

HATS OFF TO HUGO!

(By The Associated Press.)
HUGO, Colorado, May 22—Hugo, its residents claim, holds the record for enlistments in the army and navy, when its size is taken into consideration. The population is 1100; seventy Hugo citizens now are with the colors in army, navy or national guard.

GERMANS REPULSED IN ATTACK ON HILO

Enemy Makes Dash For Waiakea Landing But Machine-Gun Fire Forces Retirement

HILO, May 21—Playing the war game to repulse a German force trying to make a landing in Hilo from a raider anchored off near the whistling buoy, three companies of the First Battalion, Second Regiment National Guard Hawaii, and Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States Army, all under the command of Col. John B. Easton, repulsed the invaders and inflicted serious loss on the enemy.

The regular army and national guard officers assumed a general situation that a German raider was anchored off the city with intent to effect a landing, either at Kuluhi wharf, to take possession of the city itself.

The first special situation acted upon was that of the attack on Kuluhi wharf, which was supposed to be attacked by four boats loaded with marines. In this battle modern methods of mobilization at a given point were adopted and a squad of automobiles rushed the troops detailed to the wharf and its vicinity, while machine guns were placed to flank the attackers as they made their way up the harbor.

Machine Guns Chattered.
From this point the attackers were repulsed with loss, but in the second situation they are supposed to have made a sudden dash for the Waiakea River landing. Here again the maneuvers were rapid and the enemy was again repulsed, while the machine gun crew beat all former records here by assembling, setting up and placing the machine gun in action within ten minutes. This gun was mounted near the rock crusher by the Volcano Stables and did great damage to the enemy as they made their way back to their ship.

Commander McNab, commander of Company B, and Lieut. Charles Bonstedt, inspector-general, for the Second Regiment, acted as umpires of the maneuvers and war game.

The little army of Hawaii was divided into two baby battalions of two companies each, one under command of Maj. H. B. Morehead, the other under command of Maj. D. S. Bowman. It is understood that the work of the officers and men in the maneuvers was reported as excellent.

Waiting for Orders.
Such work as these maneuvers, which took place last Sunday morning, is stated by Colonel Easton to be good preparation for the work ahead of the soldier boys when they are mobilized. Colonel Easton has not received any official orders yet concerning mobilization, although he expects to get word on Thursday, if the orders are cabled from Washington, but not until later if they are coming by mail.

"If" experts of all the guard regiments of Hawaii will be notified between July 15 and August 6," said Colonel Easton yesterday. "One paragraph of the President's proclamation pertaining to calling of the National Guard of Hawaii to the colors, does not except anybody. The exception only applies to registration for conscription between June 5 and 10."

Recruiting here has been very slow for the national guard, except with the First Separate Company at Papehala, where forty recruits have recently joined the company. The officers say it is proving hard to secure recruits because there is so much uncertainty as to what is going to happen this summer. The signing of the Army Bill will obviate this excuse in a large measure.

DUTCH PLAN BEST PORT IN EUROPE

(By The Associated Press.)
THE HAGUE, May 12—The Dutch are making a determined effort to build the largest port of Europe. The Dutch parliament has in hand legislation for the improvement of the harbors at Amsterdam and Rotterdam with a view to increasing the depths of the water at the quays so that ships with a draught of forty-six feet can be admitted for discharging and loading.

The North Sea Canal is being improved. New locks are being built at Amsterdam and Ymuiden, 1081 feet long and 131 feet wide. At high tide the depth of the waterway will be forty-six feet.

CHINESE IN SIAM URGE PEKING TO ACT

(By The Associated Press.)
CANTON, China, May 12—Prominent Chinese have requested the governor of Canton to urge the Peking government to make every effort to negotiate with Siam in the hope of establishing diplomatic and commercial relations between China and Siam. There are several millions of Chinese living in Siam at present. Most of the important business institutions in Siam are owned by Chinese. However, these Chinese have no protection from their home government, as Siam absolutely has refused up to the present time to establish diplomatic relations with China.

FOR A LAME BACK.
When you have pains or lameness in the back bath the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.